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8 UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT  
9 SOUTHERN DISTRICT OF CALIFORNIA  
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11 FLOWRIDER SURF, LTD., et al.,  
12 Plaintiffs,  
13 v.  
14 PACIFIC SURF DESIGNS, INC.,  
15 Defendant.

16 AND RELATED COUNTERCLAIMS  
17

Case No.: 15cv1879-BEN (BLM)

**ORDER GRANTING IN PART AND  
DENYING IN PART DEFENDANT'S  
MOTION TO COMPEL PLAINTIFFS'  
DISCOVERY RESPONSES**

**[ECF No. 76].**

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19 Currently before the Court is Defendant's September 9, 2016 "Motion to Compel  
20 Discovery" [ECF No. 76-1 ("Mot.")], Plaintiffs' September 16, 2016 opposition to the motion [ECF  
21 No. 87 ("Oppo.")], and Defendant's September 23, 2016 reply [ECF No. 91 ("Reply")]. Having  
22 considered the briefing submitted by the parties and having reviewed all of the supporting  
23

exhibits, the Court **GRANTS IN PART** and **DENIES IN PART** Defendant's motion for the reasons set forth below.

### **FACTUAL AND PROCEDURAL BACKGROUND**

On August 24, 2015, Plaintiffs FlowRider Surf Ltd. ("FlowRider") and Surf Waves, Ltd. ("Surf Waves")<sup>1</sup> filed this suit against Defendant Pacific Surf Designs ("PSD") for patent infringement. ECF No. 1. FlowRider is the exclusive global licensee of U.S. Patent No. 6,491,589 (the "'589 Patent") entitled "Mobile Water Ride Having Sluice Slide-Over Cover," issued on December 10, 2002. *Id.* at 3. The '589 Patent is "generally directed to a simulated wave water ride attraction having one or more water covers for ensuring the safety of riders and lowering the risk of injury or interference with ride operation." *Id.* Plaintiff Surf Waves owns the U.S. Patent No. 8,088,016 (the "'016 Patent"), entitled "Half-Pipe Water Ride," issued on January 3, 2012. *Id.* The '016 Patent is "generally directed to a half-pipe water ride including a substantially flat middle section, a first curved sidewall, and a second curved sidewall opposite to the first curved sidewall." *Id.*

Defendant competes with Plaintiffs in the waterpark rides industry. Plaintiffs accuse Defendant of making and selling infringing waterpark rides. Specifically, Plaintiffs assert that Defendant "makes, has made, imports, uses, offers for sale and/or sells products that infringe one or more claims" of the patents-in-suit, including "ProFlow Single," "ProFlow Double," "ProFlow Triple," "ProFlow Quad," "ProFlow Mini Single," "ProFlow Mini Double," "ProFlow Quarterpipe," "ProFlow Halfpipe," "Supertube," and Defendant's unnamed refurbishment of surfing rides (the "Accused Products."). *Id.* at 4. On October 22, 2015, Defendant counter-

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<sup>1</sup> Flow Rider and Surf Waves are wholly owned subsidiaries of Whitewater West Industries, Ltd. ("Whitewater"). *See* ECF No. 88 at 1.

1 claimed denying infringement of the '589 Patent and '016 Patent ("the Asserted Patents"), and  
 2 alleging that both patents are invalid. ECF No. 13 at 8-10.

### 3 **LEGAL STANDARD**

4 The scope of discovery under the Federal Rules of Civil Procedure is defined as follows:

5 Parties may obtain discovery regarding any nonprivileged matter that is relevant  
 6 to any party's claim or defense and proportional to the needs of the case,  
 7 considering the importance of the issues at stake in the action, the amount in  
 8 controversy, the parties' relative access to relevant information, the parties'  
 9 resources, the importance of the discovery in resolving the issues, and whether  
 the burden or expense of the proposed discovery outweighs its likely benefit.  
 Information within this scope of discovery need not be admissible in evidence to  
 be discoverable.

10 Fed. R. Civ. P. 26(b)(1).

11 District courts have broad discretion to determine relevancy for discovery purposes. See  
 12 Hallett v. Morgan, 296 F.3d 732, 751 (9th Cir. 2002). District courts also have broad discretion  
 13 to limit discovery to prevent its abuse. See Fed. R. Civ. P. 26(b)(2) (instructing that courts must  
 14 limit discovery where the party seeking the discovery "has had ample opportunity to obtain the  
 15 information by discovery in the action" or where the proposed discovery is "unreasonably  
 16 cumulative or duplicative," "obtain[able] from some other source that is more convenient, less  
 17 burdensome, or less expensive," or where it "is outside the scope permitted by Rule 26(b)(1)").

18 A party may request the production of any document within the scope of Rule 26(b).  
 19 Fed. R. Civ. P. 34(a). "For each item or category, the response must either state that inspection  
 20 and related activities will be permitted as requested or state with specificity the grounds for  
 21 objecting to the request, including the reasons." Id. at 34(b)(2)(B). The responding party is  
 22 responsible for all items in "the responding party's possession, custody, or control." Id. at  
 23 34(a)(1). Actual possession, custody or control is not required. Rather, "[a] party may be

1 ordered to produce a document in the possession of a non-party entity if that party has a legal  
 2 right to obtain the document or has control over the entity who is in possession of the  
 3 document.” Soto v. City of Concord, 162 F.R.D. 603, 619 (N.D. Cal. 1995).

4 An interrogatory may relate to any matter that may be inquired under Rule 26(b). Fed.  
 5 R. Civ. P. 33(a)(2). “The grounds for objecting to an interrogatory must be stated with  
 6 specificity,” and any interrogatory not objected to must be answered fully in writing under oath.  
 7 Fed. R. Civ. P. 33(b)(4).

8 Pursuant to Federal Rule of Civil Procedure 37, “a party may move for an order compelling  
 9 disclosure or discovery.” Fed. R. Civ. P. 37(a)(1). The party seeking to compel discovery has  
 10 the burden of establishing that its request satisfies the relevance requirement of Rule 26. Soto,  
 11 162 F.R.D. at 610. Thereafter, the party opposing discovery has the burden of showing that the  
 12 discovery should be prohibited, and the burden of “clarifying, explaining, and supporting its  
 13 objections.” DIRECTV, Inc. v. Trone, 209 F.R.D. 455, 458 (C.D. Cal. 2002) (citing Blankenship  
 14 v. Hearst Corp., 519 F.2d 418, 429 (9th Cir. 1975)).

## 15 **DISCUSSION**

16 Defendant asks the Court to compel Plaintiffs’ responses and document production, in  
 17 response to Interrogatory No. 1 and RFP Nos. 1-3. Mot. at 2, 5-7. Defendant also seeks  
 18 document production in response to its ESI requests without further culling for relevance. Id.  
 19 at 2, 5, 7-9. The Court will address each category of requests below.

### 20 **I. Revival Discovery Requests**

21 Defendant seeks information and documents concerning the abandonment and expiration  
 22 of Plaintiffs’ Asserted Patents (“revival discovery”). Id. at 2. Defendant asserts that the revival  
 23 discovery is relevant to the inequitable conduct and revival counterclaims and defenses that it

1 seeks to add [see ECF No. 50],<sup>2</sup> and to the laches and equitable estoppel defenses asserted in  
 2 its Answer and Counterclaims. Mot. at 2, 6-7; see also ECF No. 13 at 1, 7-8. Defendant alleges  
 3 that Plaintiffs intentionally permitted the Asserted Patents to expire, and that the revival  
 4 discovery is thus relevant to its laches defense element that "patentee does not intend to enforce  
 5 its patent against the alleged infringer," and could establish that Plaintiffs' delay was  
 6 "unreasonable and inexcusable," which is required to establish its equitable estoppel defense.  
 7 See Mot. at 6-7 (citing A.C. Aukerman Co. v. R.L. Chaides Const. Co., 960 F.2d 1020, 1028 (Fed.  
 8 Cir. 1992)). Defendant further argues that whether or not Plaintiffs intentionally allowed the  
 9 Asserted Patents to expire is relevant to the "misleading conduct" showing of its defense. Id.  
 10 at 7. Defendant also states that Plaintiffs refused to disclose the revival discovery on the basis  
 11 of privilege, but have not produced a privilege log, thereby foreclosing Defendant's ability to  
 12 challenge Plaintiffs' assertion of privilege. Id. Finally, Defendant asks the Court, in case it  
 13 compels the production of the revival discovery, to also compel Plaintiffs to conduct ESI searches  
 14 for the following terms: "reviv\*," "abandon\*," "expire\*," "maintenance fee," "late fee," and  
 15 "patent fee." Id. at 2 n.1.

16 Plaintiffs argue in their opposition that Defendant's discovery requests seek irrelevant and  
 17 privileged documents and information. Oppo. at 5-6, 17-22. Plaintiffs initially claim that the  
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19 <sup>2</sup> On June 22, 2016, Defendant filed a "Motion for Leave to File its First Amended Answer and  
 20 Counterclaim," which is currently pending in front of the District Judge. See ECF No. 50.  
 21 Specifically, Defendant seeks to "amend its Answer and Counterclaims to add defenses and an  
 22 inequitable conduct claim related to the improper revival of both [A]sserted [P]atents in this  
 23 case," and alleges that Plaintiffs "purposefully and knowingly allowed [the Asserted Patents] to  
 expire by failing to pay the requisite maintenance fees." Id. at 2. Defendant alleges that  
 Plaintiffs revived the Asserted Patents, and represented that the entire period of delay in the  
 payment of maintenance fees was unintentional. Id. at 3. Defendant argues that it "has reason  
 to believe" that such statements were false and that, therefore, the Asserted Patents are  
 unenforceable. Id.

1 revival discovery is premature and ask the Court to postpone its ruling on Defendant's motion  
2 to compel the revival discovery until the Court's ruling on Defendant's pending motion to amend.  
3 Id. at 18. Plaintiffs assert that Defendant's equitable estoppel and laches defenses are based  
4 on Plaintiffs' dismissal of their initial infringement suits against Defendant, and not on their  
5 maintenance fee payments. Id. at 5, 18-19. Plaintiffs also contend that even if Defendant's  
6 equitable estoppel and laches defenses could be broadly interpreted to encompass Defendant's  
7 new allegations regarding patent revival, those defenses do not permit Defendant to investigate  
8 Plaintiffs' and their counsel's internal activities regarding the maintenance fee payments. Id. at  
9 5, 19-20. In support, Plaintiffs argue that the Federal Circuit indicated that courts cannot inquire  
10 into the procedural minutiae of the PTO, including its acceptance of late maintenance fee  
11 payments. Id. at 5-6, 19-20 (citing Aristocrat Techs. Australia PTY Ltd. v. Int'l Game Tech., 543  
12 F.3d 657, 663 (Fed. Cir. 2008) and Network Signatures, Inc. v. State Farm Mut. Auto. Ins. Co.,  
13 731 F.3d 1239, 1243-44 (Fed. Cir. 2013)). Plaintiffs further assert that equitable estoppel is  
14 assessed by looking at the prejudice to Defendant based on what Defendant knew at the time  
15 of the alleged infringing act, and claim that Plaintiffs' intent and internal activities are therefore  
16 irrelevant. Id. at 20-21 (citing A.C. Aukerman Co., 960 F.2d at 1028). With respect to  
17 Defendant's laches claim, Plaintiffs state that there was an eight-month delay from the time the  
18 tolling agreement expired to the time that they reinitiated suit against Defendant, and that  
19 consequently, the only relevant inquiry is whether an eight-month delay in reinitiating suit was  
20 reasonable or excusable. Id. at 20-21. Finally, Plaintiffs assert that the revival discovery  
21 improperly seeks information protected by the attorney-client privilege and work-product  
22 doctrine. Id. at 6, 21. Plaintiffs explain that the discovery requests at issue seek not only the  
23 underlying facts regarding the patent revival, but also documents and information from Plaintiffs'

1 counsel regarding the investigation into the cause for the delayed maintenance fee payments,  
2 as well internal communications regarding the patent revival. Id. at 21. Plaintiffs thus ask the  
3 Court to deny Defendant's motion to compel the revival discovery. Id. at 22.

4 Defendant replies that it is entitled to *broad* discovery under equitable estoppel, laches,  
5 or any other claim or defense. Reply at 2. Defendant acknowledges that it did not initially use  
6 revival as a basis for its equitable estoppel and laches defenses, but claims that based on the  
7 discovery conducted to date it now believes that the facts surrounding the revival of the Asserted  
8 Patents are relevant to those defenses. Id. at 3. Defendant alleges that the '016 Patent expired  
9 after it filed its Answer and Counterclaims, that Plaintiffs produced the '589 Patent revival  
10 application two weeks after the amended pleading deadline, and that, consequently, it could not  
11 have used the revival as a basis for its laches and equitable estoppel defenses. Id. at 3-5.  
12 Defendant reiterates its arguments that the revival discovery is relevant to its defenses. Id. at  
13 5. Finally, Defendant argues that facts and circumstances relevant to how the Asserted Patents  
14 were abandoned, which person(s) made the realization, why maintenance fees were not paid,  
15 and when the decision to revive the patents were made, are not privileged, and that Plaintiffs'  
16 attorney's investigations into those facts and signing of a petition stating that the delay was  
17 unintentional do not render the underlying facts privileged. Id. at 6.

#### 18 **a. Applicable Law**

19 Patent applicants have a duty to prosecute patents in the PTO with candor and good  
20 faith, including a duty to disclose information known to the applicants to be material to  
21 patentability, and patent applicant's breach of this duty may result in a finding of inequitable  
22 conduct. See 37 C.F.R. § 1.56; Molins PLC v. Textron, Inc., 48 F.3d 1172, 1178 (Fed. Cir. 1995).  
23 "To prove inequitable conduct, the challenger must show by clear and convincing evidence that

1 the patent applicant (1) misrepresented or omitted information material to patentability, and  
2 (2) did so with specific intent to mislead or deceive the PTO.” Network Signatures, Inc., 731  
3 F.3d at 1242 (quoting In re Rosuvastatin Calcium Patent Litig., 703 F.3d 511, 519 (Fed. Cir.  
4 2012)). “Materiality and intent must be separately established.” Id. Materiality is established  
5 when “the PTO would not have allowed the claim but for the nondisclosure or  
6 misrepresentation.” Network Signatures, Inc., 731 F.3d at 1242 (quoting In re Rosuvastatin  
7 Calcium Patent Litig., 703 F.3d 511, 519 (Fed. Cir. 2012)). To establish intent, intent to deceive  
8 the PTO must be “the single most reasonable inference able to be drawn from the evidence.”  
9 Id.

10 Laches and equitable estoppel are cognizable under 35 U.S.C. § 282 as equitable defenses  
11 to a claim for patent infringement. A.C. Aukerman Co., 960 F.2d at 1028 (citing 35 U.S.C.  
12 § 282). The equitable defense of laches requires a showing of the following two elements:  
13 “(a) the patentee’s delay in bringing suit was unreasonable and inexcusable, and (b) the alleged  
14 infringer suffered material prejudice attributable to the delay.” Id. The period of delay is defined  
15 as the time from when the patentee knew or reasonably should have known of the alleged  
16 infringing acts until the date of suit. Id.; Lucent Techs. Inc. v. Getaway, Inc., 470 F. 2d 1187,  
17 1190 (S.D. Cal. 2007) (“[f]or laches to apply, a defendant must prove that plaintiff unreasonably  
18 delayed in filing suit from the time plaintiff knew or should have known of the  
19 infringement . . . .”). The resulting prejudice may be evidentiary, affecting the defendant’s  
20 ability to put on a full and fair defense, or the prejudice may be economic. Id. (citing A.C.  
21 Aukerman Co., 960 F.2d at 1033).

22 The equitable estoppel defense requires the showing of the following elements:  
23



1 a. The patentee, through misleading conduct, leads the alleged infringer to  
 2 reasonably infer that the patentee does not intend to enforce its patent against  
 the alleged infringer. "Conduct" may include specific statements, action, inaction,  
 or silence where there was an obligation to speak.

3 b. The alleged infringer relies on that conduct.

4 c. Due to its reliance, the alleged infringer will be materially prejudiced if the  
 5 patentee is allowed to proceed with its claim.

6 A.C. Aukerman Co., 960 F.2d at 1028. Where the alleged infringer establishes all three elements  
 7 of the equitable estoppel defense, the court must consider "any other evidence and facts  
 8 respecting the equities of the parties in exercising its discretion and deciding whether to allow  
 9 the defense of equitable estoppel to bar suit." Id. at 1043.

10 Acceptance of late payment of maintenance fees is authorized and implemented by  
 11 statute. See 35 U.S.C. § 41(c)(1); 37 C.F.R. § 1.378(a); Network Signatures, Inc., 731 F.3d at  
 12 1242. The PTO Director

13 may accept the payment of any maintenance fee due on a patent after expiration  
 14 of the patent if, upon petition, the delay in payment of the maintenance fee is  
 15 shown to the satisfaction of the Director to have been unintentional. If the Director  
 accepts payment of the maintenance fee upon petition, the patent shall be  
 considered as not having expired . . . .

16 37 C.F.R. § 1.378(a). The PTO provides a standard form for late payment, and "unintentional"  
 17 delay is sufficient ground for acceptance of late payment. Network Signatures, Inc., 731 F.3d  
 18 at 1243. "Absent proof of inequitable conduct, the examiner's or the applicant's absolute  
 19 compliance with the internal rules of patent examination becomes irrelevant after the patent has  
 20 issued." Aristocrat Techs. Australia PTY Ltd., 543 F.3d at 663. The court reasoned that

21 [o]nce a patent has issued, the procedural minutia of prosecution have little  
 22 relevance to the metes and bounds of the patentee's right to exclude. If any  
 23 prosecution irregularity or procedural lapse, however minor, became grist for a  
 later assertion of invalidity, accused infringers would inundate the courts with  
 arguments relating to every minor transgression they could comb from the file

1 wrapper. This deluge would only detract focus from the important legal issues to  
2 be resolved—primarily, infringement and invalidity.

3 Id.

4 “The attorney-client privilege exists where: ‘(1) [ ] legal advice of any kind is sought  
5 (2) from a professional legal adviser in his capacity as such, (3) the communications relating to  
6 that purpose, (4) made in confidence (5) by the client, (6) are at his instance permanently  
7 protected (7) from disclosure by himself or by the legal adviser, (8) unless the protection be  
8 waived.’” United States v. Richey, 632 F.3d 559, 566 (9th Cir. 2011) (quoting United States v.  
9 Graf, 610 F.3d 1148, 1156 (9th Cir. 2010)). “Because it impedes full and free discovery of the  
10 truth, the attorney-client privilege is strictly construed.” United States v. Martin, 278 F.3d 988,  
11 999 (9th Cir. 2002) (quotation omitted). The privilege “protects only those disclosures necessary  
12 to obtain informed legal advice which might not have been made absent the privilege,” and  
13 applies “only when necessary to effectuate its limited purpose of encouraging complete  
14 disclosure by the client.” See Fisher v. United States, 425 U.S. 391, 403 (1976); Griffith v. Davis,  
15 161 F.R.D. 687, 694 (C.D. Cal. 1995) (quoting Tornay v. United States, 840 F.2d at 1428). The  
16 party asserting the attorney-client privilege bears the burden to establish that the privilege  
17 applies to the requested documents. Griffith, 161 F.R.D. at 694 (quoting Tornay, 840 F.2d at  
18 1426). “[A]ttachments which do not, by their content, fall within the realm of the [attorney-  
19 client] privilege cannot become privileged by merely attaching them to a communication with  
20 the attorney.” Our Children’s Earth Found. V. Nat’l Marine Fisheries Serv., 85 F. Supp. 3d 1074,  
21 1088 (N.D. Cal. 2015); see also Hanson v. Wells Fargo Home Mortg., Inc., 2013 WL 5674997,  
22 at \*4 (W.D. Wash. Oct. 17, 2013) (“Documents attached to or included in an attorney[-]client  
23

1 communication are not automatically privileged, and the party asserting privilege must prove  
2 that each attachment is protected by privilege.”)).

3 “[A] party may not discover documents and tangible things that are prepared in  
4 anticipation of litigation or for trial by or for another party or its representative (including the  
5 other party’s attorney, consultant, surety, indemnitor, insurer, or agent).” Fed. R. Civ. P.  
6 26(b)(3)(A). Nevertheless, those materials may be discovered if “(i) they are otherwise  
7 discoverable under Rule 26(b)(1); and (ii) the party shows that it has substantial need for the  
8 materials to prepare its case and cannot, without undue hardship, obtain their substantial  
9 equivalent by other means.” *Id.* However, even when substantial need for work product has  
10 been shown, the court must still “protect against disclosure of the mental impressions,  
11 conclusions, opinions, or legal theories of a party’s attorney or other representative concerning  
12 the litigation.” Fed. R. Civ. P. 26(b)(3)(B).

### 13 **b. Analysis**

14 Defendant’s Interrogatory No. 1 requests the following:

15 State all facts relating to Your payment and/or failure to pay maintenance fees for  
16 the Asserted Patents including, without limitation, the dates on which all  
17 maintenance fee payments were made and the Person(s) involved in making such  
18 payments, the cause(s) of the entire delay in paying any maintenance fee, date(s)  
19 on which the failure to timely pay any maintenance fee was discovered and the  
20 Person(s) who discovered or had knowledge of such failure, the nature of any  
21 investigation into the cause of any delay in the payment of a maintenance fee and  
22 the Person(s) who conducted such investigation, the basis for any conclusion that  
23 the entire delay in paying a maintenance fee was unintentional or unavoidable,  
and all efforts to revive the Asserted Patents and the Person(s) involved in such  
efforts.

21 Shah Decl., Exh. A at 5. Defendant’s RFP Nos. 1-3 seek the following:

#### 22 **REQUEST FOR PRODUCTION OF DOCUMENTS NO. 1:**

23 All Documents relating to Your Petition To Revive the ‘589 Patent Under 37  
CFR 1.378 dated February 20, 2015 or Your Renewed Petition To Revive the ‘589

1 Patent Under 37 CFR 1.378 dated August 11, 2015 and their preparation and  
 2 submission, including any investigation into the cause of the entire delay in  
 payment of maintenance fees for the '589 Patent.

3 **REQUEST FOR PRODUCTION OF DOCUMENTS NO. 2:**

4 All Documents relating to Your payment or failure to pay any maintenance  
 fee for any of the Asserted Patents, including documents relating to any delay in  
 payment, regardless of whether such delay was intentional or unintentional.

5 **REQUEST FOR PRODUCTION OF DOCUMENTS NO. 3:**

6 All Documents relating to any inquiry made by You to ascertain whether the  
 delay in paying any maintenance fee(s) was unintentional or intentional.

7  
 8 Id. at 12. Plaintiffs objected, *inter alia*, that the discovery requests at issue sought information  
 9 protected by the attorney-client privilege and/or the work product doctrine, that Defendant had  
 10 not alleged inequitable conduct with respect to the Patents-in-Suit, and that circumstances  
 11 regarding the expiration of and/or Plaintiffs' revival of the '589 Patent were not relevant to any  
 12 claim or defense in this case. Id., Exh. B at 6-7, 10-12.

13 Plaintiffs sued Defendant for infringement of the Asserted Patents on May 1, 2014 [see  
 14 FlowRider Surf., Ltd. v. Alleshouse, et al., 14cv1110-GPC (BLM); Surf Waves Ltd. v. Pacific Surf  
 15 Design, Inc., et al., 14cv1108-BEN (JMA)], and dismissed the suits without prejudice on June 30,  
 16 2014, pursuant to the parties' tolling agreement pending their settlement discussions. See id.  
 17 The parties were unable to reach a settlement, the tolling agreement expired on December 31,  
 18 2014, and Plaintiffs initiated the instant action reasserting their claims against Defendant for  
 19 infringement of the Asserted Patents on August 24, 2015. See Oppo. at 7; ECF No. 1.

20 Both Asserted Patents expired for failure to pay maintenance fees. Specifically, the '589  
 21 Patent expired on January 2, 2015, Plaintiffs' counsel petitioned the PTO to pay its  
 22 unintentionally delayed maintenance fee payment on February 20, 2015, and the PTO granted  
 23 the petition on August 24, 2015. See Declaration of Shaun Hoting ("Hoting Decl.") at 2-3; id.,

1 Exhs. 2-3. The '016 Patent expired after this suit was filed, on January 29, 2016, Plaintiffs'  
2 counsel filed a petition to pay its unintentionally delayed maintenance fee payment on  
3 February 10, 2016, and the PTO granted the petition on the same day. Hoting Decl. at 2-3; id.,  
4 Exh. 4.

5 Defendant has alleged in its answer and counterclaim defenses of laches and equitable  
6 estoppel. See ECF No. 13 at 1, 7-8. In support of its equitable estoppel defense, Defendant  
7 alleges that "[t]hrough their affirmative statements, conduct and/or silence in the course of  
8 dismissing [the initially filed] complaints, Plaintiffs misled [Defendant] to reasonably infer that  
9 Plaintiffs did not intend to enforce the [Asserted Patents] or allege that any of [Defendant's]  
10 actions to date have infringed those patents." Id. at 7-8. In support of its laches defense,  
11 Defendant alleges that Plaintiffs knew or reasonably should have known of its alleged acts of  
12 infringement of the Asserted Patents since at least May 1, 2014, when they initially sued  
13 Defendant, and that Plaintiffs' delay in re-filing suit was unreasonable and prejudicial because  
14 Plaintiffs gave no indication that they intended to re-file suit and Defendant continued to market  
15 and sell the allegedly infringing products in the interim. Id. at 7.

16 The Court initially notes that Plaintiffs ask the Court to defer its ruling on the instant  
17 motion to compel until the District Judge's ruling on Defendant's pending motion to amend. See  
18 Oppo. at 18. The Court **DENIES** Plaintiffs' request and will address Defendant's motion to  
19 compel at this time. Both parties agree that the revival discovery is relevant to Defendant's  
20 inequitable conduct defenses and counterclaims asserted in the pending "Motion for Leave to  
21 File [Defendant's] First Amended Answer and Counterclaims." See id.; Reply at 2-3; see also  
22 ECF No. 50. As such, if the District Judge grants Defendant's motion to amend, Plaintiffs will  
23 need to produce the requested revival discovery.

1 The remaining issue is whether the requested revival discovery is relevant to Defendant's  
2 current laches and equitable estoppel defenses. See ECF No. 13. The Court finds that it is as  
3 to the '589 Patent, but not as to the '016 Patent. With regard to both defenses, Defendant must  
4 establish that Plaintiffs' conduct was either "unreasonable and inexcusable" or misleading in a  
5 way that led Defendant to infer that Plaintiffs did not intend to enforce its patents against  
6 Defendant. The '589 Patent expired on January 2, 2015, three days after the tolling agreement  
7 ended, and Plaintiffs did not petition the PTO until February 20, 2015. The requested discovery  
8 seeks to determine whether Plaintiffs intentionally allowed the patent to expire. If Plaintiffs  
9 intentionally failed to renew the patent, Defendant could use that evidence to argue that the  
10 delay in filing this action was unreasonable and/or inexcusable. Evidence of an intentional failure  
11 to renew the patent also could be relevant to whether Plaintiffs misled Defendant regarding their  
12 intent to enforce the patent. As such, the revival discovery as to the '589 Patent is relevant to  
13 Defendant's current defenses and claims. On the other hand, the '016 Patent did not expire  
14 until after Plaintiffs filed the instant case and therefore evidence relating to its expiration and  
15 renewal is not relevant to Defendant's current defenses and claims.

16 Plaintiffs rely on Network Signatures, Inc., 731 F.3d at 1243, and Aristocrat Techs.  
17 Australia PTW Ltd., 543 F.3d at 663, to argue that the requested discovery is irrelevant and  
18 impermissible since the decision to accept late maintenance fee payments is given to the PTO  
19 Director and once the Director accepts the late payment and revives the patent, any rule  
20 violations are irrelevant. Oppo, at 19-20. The Court disagrees with Plaintiffs' interpretation of  
21 the cases and finds that while they are instructive on the type and amount of evidence required  
22 to establish inequitable conduct, they do not prohibit discovery on the issues of patent  
23 expiration, late payment of maintenance fees, and revival. In fact, the Aristocrat Techs. Australia

1 PTW Ltd. court specifically tempered its strong statement that “compliance with the internal  
 2 rules of patent examination becomes irrelevant after the patent has issued” by stating that the  
 3 statement was true only “absent proof of inequitable conduct.” Aristocrat Techs. Australia PTW  
 4 Ltd., 543 F.3d at 663 (“[w]e wish to stress, however, . . . that where the procedural irregularity  
 5 involves an ‘affirmative misrepresentation of a material fact, failure to disclose material  
 6 information or submission of false material, coupled with an intent to deceive,’ it may rise to the  
 7 level of inequitable conduct”). The court also noted the difference between “prosecution  
 8 irregularities” and “prosecution laches” and opined that prosecution laches remains a viable  
 9 defense. Id. at 663 n.4. As such, Defendant must have the opportunity to conduct discovery  
 10 to determine whether there is such inequitable conduct and/or whether Plaintiffs intentionally  
 11 failed to renew the ‘589 Patent. The Court therefore **GRANTS** Defendant’s motion to compel  
 12 responses to Interrogatory No. 1 and RFP Nos. 1-3 as to the ‘589 Patent and **DENIES**  
 13 Defendant’s motion as to the ‘016 Patent. Plaintiffs asserted the attorney-client privilege and  
 14 the work-product doctrine with respect to the revival discovery requests, but did not provide a  
 15 privilege log. If Plaintiffs continue to withhold responsive documents on the basis of privilege,  
 16 they must produce a privilege log to Defendant specifying which documents/communications  
 17 they are withholding and the basis on which they are being withheld.

18 Defendant also asks the Court to compel Plaintiffs to conduct ESI searches for the terms:  
 19 “reviv\*,” “abandon\*,” “expire\*,” “maintenance fee,” “late fee,” and “patent fee.” Mot. at 2 n.1.  
 20 Plaintiffs do not specifically address this aspect of Defendant’s motion. *Oppo*. The Court  
 21 **DENIES** Defendant’s request as the requested search terms are overbroad, especially given the  
 22 scope of this order. Rather, the Court requires Plaintiffs to produce responsive documents,  
 23 including electronic documents, as directed in this order.

## II. ESI Discovery Requests

Defendant seeks to compel the production of all documents that “hit” on the parties’ agreed-upon ESI search terms without further relevance review by Plaintiffs. Mot. at 2, 5, 7-9. In support, Defendant argues that each search term is narrowly-tailored to specific issues in this case and thus any resulting “hits” are presumptively relevant and responsive. Id. at 2. Defendant asserts that Plaintiffs’ culling based on relevance is not contemplated by the ESI Order, and that Plaintiffs waived any arguments that the search terms are overly broad because they agreed to those search terms. Id. at 7-8. Defendant thus expresses a “concern” that Plaintiffs’ culling for relevance would not produce the full scope of materials anticipated by Fed. R. Civ. P. 26 and the ESI protocol. See id. at 2-3, 8.

Plaintiffs argue in their opposition that Defendant’s interpretation of the parties’ ESI Order is contrary to law and the purposes of the ESI Order. Oppo. at 22-29. Plaintiffs allege that Defendant’s requests conflict with the plain language of Fed. R. Civ. P. 26(b)(1), and that the parties’ ESI Order does not require the production of irrelevant documents or documents that “hit” on a particular search term regardless of relevance. See id. Plaintiffs further contend that Defendant’s interpretation of the ESI Order as permitting discovery into irrelevant documents renders the Order in violation of the FRCP 83 and conflicts with the Federal Circuit advisory Council’s purpose in creating the ESI Order. Id. at 6-7, 24. Plaintiffs also maintain that they have not waived objections to Defendant’s search terms and assert that they have produced all documents in their possession responsive to Defendant’s requests. Id. at 7, 26-28. Finally, Plaintiffs allege that the volume of their document production is appropriate, and ask the Court to deny Defendant’s motion to compel. Id. at 28-29.



1 Defendant replies that each agreed-upon search term in their ESI Order is narrowly-  
 2 tailored to the issues in this case, and that any resulting hits therefore are presumptively  
 3 relevant. Reply at 7-9. Defendant claims that because Plaintiffs' production included *only* 1,537  
 4 pages of documents, such "limited" production is not possible "unless either Plaintiffs have been  
 5 taking an overly restrictive definition of 'relevant' or . . . have not maintained any documents  
 6 over the last thirty years." Id. at 6 n.3. Defendant thus asks the Court to grant its motion to  
 7 compel. Id. at 9.

8 Rule 26 permits "discovery regarding any nonprivileged matter that is *relevant* to any  
 9 party's claim or defense and *proportional* to the needs of the case." Fed. R. Civ. P. 26(b)(1)  
 10 (emphasis added). The parties agreed to produce "all electronically stored documents and  
 11 information" in accordance with the Southern District's Order Governing Discovery of  
 12 Electronically Stored Information. See ECF No. 19 at 4. The ESI Order states that it is intended  
 13 to streamline ESI production to "promote a 'just, speedy, and inexpensive determination'" of the  
 14 action. ESI Order ¶1. The ESI Order further provides that "[e]mail production requests will only  
 15 be propounded for specific issues, rather than general discovery of a product or business." Id.  
 16 ¶ 8.

17 Plaintiffs' search for the term "Proslide" resulted in approximately 6,400 hits, and the  
 18 search for the term "Lochtefeld" yielded approximately 38,000 hits. See Oppo. at 16, 24; Hoting  
 19 Decl. at 8; id., Exh. 23. Plaintiffs claim that the above "hits" yield a substantial number of  
 20 irrelevant documents and provide a supporting declaration from Mr. Myrman, a Chief Operating  
 21 Officer of Plaintiff FlowRider. See ECF No. 87-8, Declaration of Marshall Myrman ("Myrman  
 22 Decl."). Mr. Myrman asserts that Mr. Lochtefeld is the named inventor of the '589 Patent and a  
 23 prolific inventor of other water-ride attraction technologies, which are unrelated to the issues in

1 this case. Id. at 2. Mr. Myrman further declares that the history between Plaintiffs' parent  
2 company, Whitewater, and Mr. Lochtefeld "extends more than a decade and goes well beyond  
3 issues relating to the '589 Patent or any of the issues in this case." Id. For example, Mr.  
4 Lochtefeld served on FlowRider's Board of Directors from February 2014 through  
5 November 2015, and performed "operational and ministerial activities at FlowRider having  
6 nothing to do with the Asserted Patents." Id. Mr. Myrman also asserts that Proslide Technology  
7 Inc. and Whitewater compete "across the globe for all types of projects, including bidding,  
8 designing, manufacturing, and installing countless different water attractions involving  
9 technologies not at issue in this litigation," and they have engaged in "numerous instances of  
10 contentious confrontation," which included multiple cease and desist letters and reexamination  
11 proceedings. Id. at 2-3.

12 Mr. Myrman's declaration demonstrates that despite the parties' efforts to tailor the  
13 search terms to the issues in this case, the resulting "hits" contain many irrelevant and  
14 unresponsive documents, and the Court therefore agrees with Plaintiffs that culling for relevance  
15 is warranted. See id.; Fed. R. Civ. P. 26(b)(1). The Court finds that Plaintiffs have not waved  
16 their relevance and over breadth objections. Plaintiffs' agreement to run a search using the  
17 parties' agreed-upon terms does not constitute Plaintiffs' acquiescence to produce all resulting  
18 documents. Further, in light of the fact that Plaintiffs purchased the rights to the Asserted  
19 Patents and certain assets *after* the Asserted Patents had been issued and associated products  
20 had been designed [see Oppo. at 28], the Court also finds Defendant's objection based on the  
21 allegedly insufficient number of produced documents unavailing. See Mot. at 2-3; Reply at 6  
22 n.3. The Court thus **DENIES** Defendant's motion to compel Plaintiffs to produce all documents  
23

1 that "hit" on the parties' ESI search terms. Plaintiffs may review the documents that "hit" on  
2 the parties' agreed-upon search terms for relevance before producing them to Defendant.

3 **SUMMARY AND CONCLUSION**

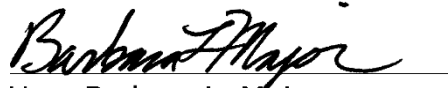
4 For the foregoing reasons, the Court:

5 **(1) GRANTS IN PART and DENIES IN PART** Defendant's motion compel  
6 Plaintiffs' responses and document production, in response to Interrogatory No. 1 and RFP  
7 Nos. 1-3. Plaintiffs are **ORDERED** to respond to Interrogatory No. 1 and produce responsive  
8 documents to RFP Nos. 1-3 as to the '589 Patent by **November 18, 2016**;

9 **(2) DENIES** Defendant's motion to compel Plaintiffs to produce all documents that "hit"  
10 on the parties' ESI search terms without further culling for relevance.

11 **IT IS SO ORDERED.**

12 Dated: 11/3/2016

13   
14 Hon. Barbara L. Major  
15 United States Magistrate Judge  
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